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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$11.
per annum.

No. 18,865.

號四月六年七十壹百九千壹英

SONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 4 1917.

巳丁未歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.



NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.	
6.50 p.m. and 9 p.m.	9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment thereof has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Coinpradors order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS SON,
General Manager.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail
華字日報
THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

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STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
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Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
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KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

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COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
1" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE.	CIRCUMFERENCE.	CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM.



The latest addition to our
fine series of Lavender Toilet
Articles is a powder of ex-
ceptional merit.

It has real antiseptic pro-
perties and is wonderfully
soothing to the Skin.

1 lb. Size for \$1.00.

**A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,**

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 16.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and two accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Yong Office, 45, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 428.
Shipyards, Shun-Sui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8.
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —
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— TELEPHONE 217 —
— TAIKOO DOCK —

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 75 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms: From \$5 per day mex.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful"
P.O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

TO THOSE GOING HOME

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

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All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AT HOME.

PRICE \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

DESPERATE ENEMY ATTACKS FAIL.

FIVE ATTACKS ON FRENCH FRONT.

London, June 3.

A French communiqué states:—
The enemy maintained a violent
bombardment in the Omelette region
the whole night long, and then made
three attacks on the California
Plateau and two on the Vaucluse
Plateau.

They were everywhere repulsed
with important losses, especially on
the eastern portion of the California
Plateau where the storming troops
were scattered by our fire and left
numbers of bodies in front of our
trenches.

A number of prisoners were taken.
Various enemy attempts at *coup-
de-main* in Champagne and the
Vosges failed.

ANOTHER BRITISH ATTACK.

GOOD PROGRESS ALREADY MADE.

London, June 3.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

We attacked on the front to the
south of Souchez River last night.
Already good progress has been
made and we have taken a number
of prisoners.

The enemy attacked our advanced
posts, during the night, to the south-
west of Clerisy, and made some
progress, but our counter-attack
regained the whole of the lost ground
except one post.

We successfully carried out a raid
to the south of Ypres.

The German artillery is active at
Bullecourt.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquar-
ters sends details of the most brilliant
little advance on the Souchez River re-
ferred to in Sir Douglas Haig's despatch.
The Canadians stormed and occupied
the central electric power generating
station and brickstacks between Avion
and Elendit-le-Anyette, crossed the river
established a post on the north bank
and took 80 prisoners.

These gains rob the enemy of several
strong machine-gun positions.
The fight still continues. There is
great reciprocal artillery work and the
airmen are very busy.

LATER.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

There has been fighting all day
with varying fortunes southward of
the Souchez River.

The enemy lost heavily by our first
attack.

He subsequently delivered a num-
ber of counter-attacks with consider-
able forces, owing to which we were
unable to maintain the progress
made this morning.

We took 92 prisoners in these
operations.

Our patrols and raiders took pri-
soners to the east of Levevie and
south of Wytschaete.

We brought down ten enemy aero-
planes. Four of ours are raising.

THE REASON FOR THE LULL.

London, June 2.

Reuter's Correspondent, telegraph-
ing from Headquarters yesterday,
emphasises that the "biggest" the
modern offensive in the longer are
the pauses between the operations.
This is the real reason for the present
lull.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

London, June 2.

The Birthday honours include:—
THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER
OF ST. PATRICK.

Viscount-French of Ypres.

VISCOUNTS.

Lord Devonport.
Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar.
Mr. Waldorf Astor, M.P.

BARONS.

The Rt. Hon. Col. A. R. M. Lock-
wood, M.P.
Col. R. G. W. Chaloner M.P.
Sir Frederick Henry Smith.
Major-General Sir Ivor Herbert M.P.
Sir William Lever.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

Mr. H. W. Forster, M.P.
Mr. E. G. Pretyman, M.P.
Lord Chund Hamilton, M.P.
Mr. F. Cecil, M.P.
Mr. H. P. Fense, M.P.
Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P.
The Hon. Neil Primrose, M.P.
Mr. Thomas Ashton (Secretary of the
Miners Federation).

BARONETRIES.

Twenty-five Baronetries have been
conferred. The recipients include:—
Mr. Steel Maitland, M.P.
Captain H. M. Jessel, M.P.
Mr. Imbert Terry (Vice-Chairman of the
Overseas Forces Reception Com-
mittee).

Sir Thomas Dewar.
Colonel Allan J. Sykes, M.P.
Sir W. H. Dunn, Lord Mayor of London.

KNIGHTHOODS.

Forty-six Knighthoods, including:—
Mr. W. H. Cowan, M.P.
Mr. R. H. Barran, M.P.
Mr. W. Barton, M.P.
Major W. H. H. Gastrell, M.P.
Mr. E. Parkes, M.P.
Mr. S. Roberts, M.P.
Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C.
Mr. W. H. Thornycroft, R.A. (the
Sculptor).
Mr. A. S. Cope, R.A. (the Portrait
Painter).
Professor Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E.
Mr. William Watson, (the Poet)
Mr. John Foster Fraser, (Journalist)
Mr. Alfred Robbins (Journalist)
Mr. Crimwood Mears (Secretary of the
the Dardanelles Commission).

EASTERN HONOURS.

KINGTHOODS.

The following Kinghoods have
been conferred:—
Mr. Justice Beaman of the High
Court of Bombay.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri of the
Calcutta High Court.

Mr. Vachha, of the Bombay
Corporation.

Mr. Bray, President of the Bengal
Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Henry Stanton, C. I. E.
Barriester-at-Law.

Mr. Nethercole, C.S.I. The Chairman
of the East India section of the London
Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. C. E. Mallet, ex-Secretary for the
Indian Students at the India Office.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, Hongkong.
HONORARY K.C.M.G.

The Sultan of Perak.
HONORARY C.M.G.

The Emir of Kans.
K. C. M. G.

Mr. Dering, H.M. Minister at Bang-
kok.

GERMANS ARRESTED IN CHICAGO.

FOMENTING REBELLION IN
INDIA.

Chicago, June 2.

Fourteen persons, including Baron
Reinwald, the German ex-Consul at
Chicago, have been indicted by the
Federal Court and charged with
conspiring to foment a rebellion in
India.

INTIMATIONS

CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from TUESDAY, June 5th several important alterations will be made in the Time Table.

NEW TIMING OF EXPRESS TRAINS.

Down: A.M. P.M.
Leave Canton 7.25 11.25 4.10
Up: Leave Kowloon 8.10 12.10 3.30
Saturdays and Sundays only.

Important alterations have also been made in the local train service. For further particulars see time tables which may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Office Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,
WEN TEE CHANG,
Managing Director,
Chinese Section,
Canton Kowloon Railway.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon Canton Railway.
Hongkong, June 2, 1917. 1863

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the "LIBERTY LOAN" is opened at THE RUSSO ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date to 28th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The loan may be reimbursed at par for the 29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 29th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be sent to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1757

"REGAL" RECORDS.

FAMOUS SCOTCH SONGS.

6579 (Draw The Sword) Scotland
(Sound The Fife).

6581 (The Piper O'Dunleas)
(A Man's A Man For A That)

6582 (When The Kye Comes Home)
(My Love, She's But A Lassie Yet)

6584 (O'A The Airts The Win' Can Blaw)
(Scotland Yet)

6578 (Jessie, The Flower O' Dunblane)
(My Nannie's Awa)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Vaux Road. TEL. 1822.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

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"SILK MERCHANTS,"

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"CHINA MAIL"

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OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH

(1891-1903) ... 18

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY ... 10

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Bannister, M.A.) ... 10

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 18

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes ... 18

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) ... 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("San-Tai K'ing," translated by E. J. Eitel) ... 20

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM ... 20

WASHING BOOKS (for men) ... 20

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

Immediately, SECOND OFFICER.

Apply—

MARINE DEPARTMENT,

The Asiatic Petroleum Co.,

(South China) Ltd.,

Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1863

DON'T LET SLIP SO GOOD AN OPPORTUNITY.

CLEARANCE SALE

From June 1st

For Two Weeks Only

GREAT DISCOUNTS

on

JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS

H. MATSUNAGA,

11 d'Aguilar St.

Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1858

HONGKONG-KOBE TICKET FOR SALE.

FIRST CLASS TICKET from Hongkong to Kobe for sale. \$30.00.

Advertiser unable to make use of same. Apply "Ticket" c/o China Mail Office.

Hongkong, May 30, 1917. 1858

STOCK TAKING SALE.

A golden opportunity for securing general bargains at enormous reduction in price.

D. CHELLARAM offers his entire stock in trade of oriental silks, crepes, satins, plain fancy Voiles, organdy, ivory wares and gold Jewellery at greatly reduced prices for 15 days only.

Indian-Persian-Turkish and Velvet Carpets reduced 50%. Received new consignment of silk stockings also.

"D. CHELLARAM,"

38-40 Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1864

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF

AND

CORNER PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

68

MARTIN'S

APIOL-STEEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all Rheumatic, Gouty, Gravel, and other ailments.

It is the only medicine that cures these ailments.

It is the only medicine that cures these ailments.

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PILLS

"VALO"

THE NEW VIRGINIAN

CIGARETTE.

MAGNUM

SIZE.

Packed

in patent

airtight tins

of 50.

Medium Strength

Delicious Flavour.

This advertisement is issued by:—

THE BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

TRAINING COMPETITION.

The Siluria ranges at Bisley are now devoted to a battle practice competition by the School of Musketry.

Under the past conditions the rules of the competition had to be advertised in the Programme Book exactly as they were to be a good many days beforehand, and with the very much restricted conditions of Bisley; and what was originally intended, according to Mr. Mullens' ideas, to be a competition at "unknown" distances, resolved itself into a competition at known distances. The School has entirely overcome that difficulty and has had a very interesting competition, which aroused very great enthusiasm and was of very considerable instructional value.

During the course, the School arranged to take the fifty highest scores, and the makers of these fifty highest scores were qualified to shoot in the final. The Staff then divided them into five teams and put them under the officer who had done best. They were divided equally by scores so that each officer had the same material practically. The authorities then took them to the Siluria ranges which they had not previously visited, and by the bye if you went there now, you would not recognise it. It looks like a river that is covered with Chinese junk and other well disguised objects and you cannot tell anything about distance, and things do not look like targets at all. The officers give general instructions as to the manner in which the men are to attack and then they take the targets as they happen to appear. In peace time you have to have your targets all in position, because there are other competitors going on, but here we have no such limitations and the staff vary the competitions from time to time so that the competing teams may find that a machine gun opens fire on them, or a column may advance against them, infantry may come up and all those things which are useful general lessons in the training are involved. Thus you get five separate teams, commanders, who show their own training and their own initiative in dealing with the problems that are presented to them, and as far as the School can make the conditions service they are service conditions. The arrangements are absolutely unknown; the officers have not the slightest idea of what sort of targets they are to deal with. In a competition lately one of the targets represented Germans crawling out of shell holes and trying to get back to their shell holes. That was quite a novelty and nobody expected it. After each team has finished, the instructors make a criticism, so that those taking part in the practice can see where the points of the system of instruction have been departed from, and so this goes on until the five teams have completed, and then there is a general criticism upon the whole.

Superstition in London.

In Nelson's days infants' omens, which sailors believe to be a charm against drowning, were sold for 2s. Five years ago seafaring was so safe that they could be bought for 2s. Today they are said to bring 5s. at the docks. These statements are made by Mr. Lovett, of the Folklore Society, in a card over a little specimen in an extraordinary collection of London charms and amulets, which he recently lent to the Newington Library Museum, in Walworth Road.

Mr. Lovett has quietly traced and fished that obscure underground current of superstition which, like the old London river, driven down out of sight, has continued in a secret existence in the depths of the town, making strange influences. Dragon's blood (it is really a red gum) is still being burned at midnight in London to bring a lover. Mr. Lovett knows of a case last year, and it is not likely that the maid who performs these rites tell to strangers, however scientific. Tormentil root is still burned to recover a lost lover (why did Rossetti not know these things?), and woody nightshade hung round children's necks as a charm when teething.

The Belgian refugees have brought many of their own charms into London, including the wearing of a catkin to keep off the evil eye of rheumatism. Many of the charms are exotic, like the Japanese shells and small stone shoes from India. A horseshoe covered with velvet protects you against nightmare and red beads keep away a sore throat, while blue beads charm away bronchitis.

Mr. Lovett's strangest exhibit is a sheep's heart pierced with pins and needles. It was used by an old woman in the country in 1908. She used to help her grandmother to make hearts like this to break the spell of a black witch who killed the sheep by making them eat yew leaves. The heart of the victim was used, and pierced and hung in the chimney to break the spell. It worked in this way. The black witch became aware of what the white witch was doing, and so he took his spell off the sheep. The collection does not include any of the charms, and amulets that have been brought back by our soldiers from France and Belgium and are sometimes called by the soldier "my seven years."

WOMAN SURGEON-MAJOR.

Presiding at the Women Teachers' Conference recently, Miss Phipps said that when Dr. Garnet Anderson (the eminent woman physician) first went into a dissecting room, a male doctor left the room and, returning with a live sheep, said, "If women can learn anatomy, so can sheep."

In spite of the great work performed by other women during the war—including Dr. Flora Murray (now a surgeon-major in the British Army) and Mrs. St. Clair, Stobart—there were many hospitals which would not admit women students, said Miss Phipps.

DON'T GO HOME TO-DAY

without a vial of Pinkettes, the dainty little gentle-as-nature remedy for constipation, "liver," biliousness, sick headaches.

PINKETTES

are as good for the children as for you. They stimulate the appetite and aid digestion. Of Chemists, or post free for 60 cents from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Beach Street, Shanghai.

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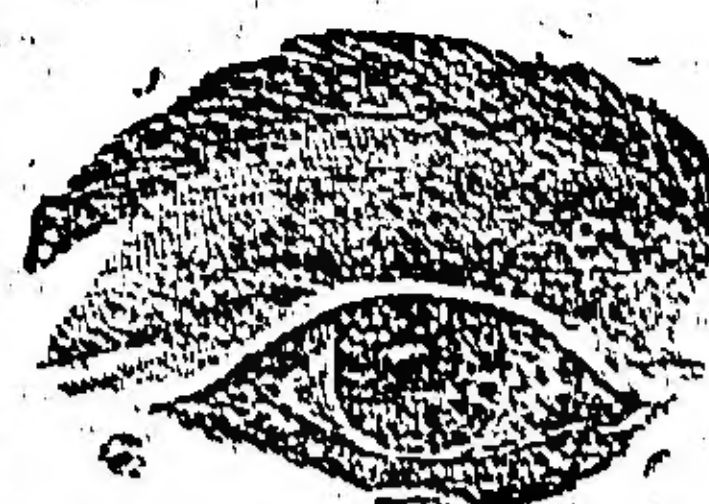
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INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom

of eye strain you should

consult us. We test

eyes scientifically and fit

glasses to individual re-

quirements.

CLARK & Co.

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS

108 BLOOMINGDALE ST. HONGKONG

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AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

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Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu,

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Hankow, Peking, London,

New York, Shanghai,

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Established A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL METAL AND HARD



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

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"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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MEXION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY,

the 6th June, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, etc.,

Comprising:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.
Also
Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Tennis Poles and Netting, Porcelain Cigar Cabinet, Large Bath, Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, Perambulators, etc., etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 30, 1917. 1855

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY,

the 6th June, 1917, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Encyclopaedia Britannica with Atlas and Index, in thirty-five Volumes, half Morocco, with revolving Teakwood Bookcase, etc., cost £250.
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1856

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY,

the 7th June, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ABOUT SIXTY DOZEN PAIRS LADIES' SILK HOSE VARIOUS COLOURS.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1861

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 9th June, 1917, at 10.30 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK, comprising:—

A variety of Dress Material including Blue and White Serge and Alpaca, Prints, Holland, White Linen, etc., Drill, etc., Counterpanes, Blankets, Towels, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, etc., etc.

A few Boxes Slazengers Tennis Balls 1917.
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1862

GET THIS DIET BOOK.

Food is as important to the sick person as medicine, more so in most cases. A badly chosen diet may retard recovery. In health the natural appetite is the best guide to follow; in sickness the appetite is often fickle and depraved. Proper food and a good tonic will keep most people in good health. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are the most popular tonic medicine in the world, harmless, non-narcotic, and certain in their action; which is to build up the blood and to restore vitality to the run-down system. For growing girls who become thin and pale, for pale, tired women, for old people who fail in strength, Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic.

To enable those who give these pills a trial to observe intelligent care in the diet, the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. will send on request free a diet book, "What to Eat and How to Eat." It is full of useful information, and whether you are well or ill, it is a good book to have. Send for your copy, addressing a post card to 98 Sachuen Road, Shanghai.

You will do well to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day; any dealer can supply you, also obtainable one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8; post free from the above address.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 5th day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DEDDILL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

IN ONE LOT

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt" 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 12,492 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created thereby an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY,

the 7th June, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Face Towels, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilt, Glass Cloth, etc., etc.

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF Brass Flower Vases on Stands, Jardinières, Vases, Candlesticks, Buddha, Finger Bowls, Incense Burners, Flower Vases, Wall Plates, Imitation Old Bronze Vases, etc., etc., and
A few lots of Enamelled Soup and Milk Pans.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1860

TANG YUK, DEPUTY, successor to the late SIEN TING,
14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood, and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strengthening, replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BATTLE FIELDS.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY BRITISH.

LONDON, June 1.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We gained ground slightly to the west of Cherisy, carried out successful patrol encounters near Gouzeaucourt and raids to the north-east of Loos near Ploegsteert Wood.

RENEWED BRITISH ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 2.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that during May we took 3,412 prisoners, including 58 officers, captured a field gun, 80 machine-guns and 21 trench mortars.

We drove off a raiding party early this morning, to the north-west of Bouris on the Bapaume-Cambrai road and successfully raided and bombed a number of occupied dug-outs to the south of Ypres.

There was considerable artillery firing to the south-east of Ypres, on both banks of the Scarpe and in the Ypres sector.

There were long distance bombing raids by aeroplanes on Wednesday night, with good results, against ammunition depots and railway stations. Two German aeroplanes were brought down and another driven down. None of ours is missing.

RAIDS BY BRITISH AIRCRAFT.

LONDON, June 1.
The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft carried out several raids from Dunkirk last night and dropped many tons of bombs, with good results, on Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges.

All the aircraft returned safely.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACKS BY THE FRENCH.

LONDON, June 1.
A French communiqué says:—

North of Laflaux mill, after a lively bombardment, the enemy obtained a footing at some points in our advanced trenches, but, later, counter-attacks largely ejected them. The artillery duel continues to be fairly violent here. We repulsed several attacks against Hill 304.

FRENCH AVIATOR'S RECORD.

LONDON, June 1.
A French communiqué states that the enemy, during the night, fairly violently bombarded the French first lines in the region to the north of Laflaux mill, the California plateau and Chevreux Wood. The French vigorously replied.

An attempted attack on Camille cost the enemy fruitless losses.

Between May 15 and May 31 we destroyed 32 enemy aeroplanes, and seriously damaged 57 others which probably crashed down in their own lines.

Lieut. Gynemer has now brought down 43 aeroplanes, including four in a single day, two of which fell in an interval of a minute. This is probably a record.

APPALLING AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

LONDON, June 1.
There is accumulating evidence from prisoners, etc., of the enormous Austrian losses in the recent fighting on the Isonzo. It is known that six divisions were decimated in three days. The attempts to re-capture Vodice alone cost the enemy a regiment daily, while regiments often lost so heavily that they had to be sent to the second line before attacking. One such regiment only had ten men left.

The enemy's losses were even more appalling in the Carso between Castagnizza and the sea. Two entire divisions were wiped out and three others lost dreadfully. The prisoners admit that the moral effect is considerable.

ITALIANS REPULSE VIOLENT ATTACKS.

LONDON, June 1.
An Italian official message states that the maddened enemy violently attacked 592 and 652 in the Vodice area last night. They failed completely and left 53 prisoners in the hands of the Italians.

THE ALLIES CAPTURE 75,000 PRISONERS IN EIGHT WEEKS.

LONDON, June 1.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters states that between April 15th and May 24th the French took 31,820 prisoners of whom 23,047 were unwounded, making, with the prisoners captured by the British and Italians during the past eight weeks, a total of over 75,000, equivalent to the bayonet strength of nine divisions as enemy divisions are now constituted.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

WANT SPEEDY PEACE.

LONDON, June 1.
The need for the propaganda which M. Kerensky and M. Thomas are now conducting on the Russian Front is indicated by the fact that the Congress of Delegates, who returned to Petrograd from the Front, declares that the army in the trenches considers a speedy peace is essential on the policy of no annexations or indemnities.

The Congress passed a resolution urging peace upon the basis of the right of all nations to dispose themselves of the need of munitions to prevent useless sacrifice of life, and no adventures resulting in the army becoming "manure for foreign fields."

LONDON, June 1.

It is impossible to generalise on the Russian situation but the Government has continued its efforts to restore discipline in the army. Although the Government's authority is still questioned in some districts and the workers are showing signs of dissatisfaction, the Premier has directed the Government Commissioners in all provincial towns to send back deserters to their regiments as speedily as possible.

The Government Commissioner at Constantinople has resigned owing to the Executive of the Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates claiming the sole authority over the workers.

One hundred and twenty of the largest munition works in Petrograd have resolved to strike demanding a six-hour day and a minimum wage for women of 150 Roubles a month.

RUSSIAN MINISTER OF COMMERCE RESIGNS.

PETROGRAD, June 1.

The Minister of Commerce, M. Komaroff, has resigned owing to differences with the Minister of Labour, M. Skoboloff, regarding the economic and financial measures necessary in the present crisis.

MR. HENDERSON IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, June 1.

Mr. Henderson has arrived.

BATTLE AT KERMANSHAH.

LONDON, June 1.

A Russian official message transmitted by wireless states that near Revansir to the north-west of Kermanshah a thousand Kurdish horsemen attacked us. The battle is progressing.

STATEMENT IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, June 1.

M. Ribot was loudly cheered when he said that one party cannot be allowed to usurp the place of the Government, and that the Government alone is entitled to speak in the name of France. Continuing, he said: "Can we converse with enemies, who never disavowed their country's crimes, at an hour when a part of France is still occupied, when France needs to collect all her energies for the final phase of the war. No we cannot. Peace can only result from victory."

Amid prolonged cheering, M. Ribot continued to pay tributes to the patriotism of the Socialists and to their services to the country. He was convinced that Russia would appreciate the attitude of the French Government, but it was impossible to allow public opinion to be disturbed by premature peace rumours.

M. Ribot denounced the campaign alleging a "secret Franco-Russian offensive Treaty," and announced that all documents would be published in agreement with the Russian Government with which France would continue in the closest relations. He concluded by intimating his intention to deal with the hidden fomenters of strikes by the introduction of a Bill to expel undesirable.

The Socialist, M. Cachin, said he and M. Moutet learned things in Russia which it was impossible yet to tell the country. He requested a secret session which was granted.

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN EUROPE.

LONDON, June 1.

The latest manifestation of the general industrial unrest, which exists in most countries of Europe owing chiefly to the dearth of living, is the announcement of a general strike throughout Norway. It will commence on the 6th inst., unless the Storting, in the meantime, remedies the grievances.

The strikers' proclamation demands the State control of imports, production and distribution, and fixed prices. It protests against the recent big grant for the Army for the defence of neutrality.

AUSTRALIAN ENLISTMENTS.

MELBOURNE, June 1.

Mr. Pearce has issued a return showing the Australian enlistments from the beginning of the war to April 3. There were 362,000, being fourteen per cent. of the male population.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

BRITISH SOCIALISTS WILL ATTEND.

LONDON, June 1.

The Executive of the Labour Party has decided to send a deputation to Petrograd, calling at Stockholm en route.

ALL AMERICAN STATES PRO-ALLY.

SAN SALVADOR, June 1.

Salvador has offered to the United States military aid for protecting American interests in Salvador. Thus all the Central American States have now declared for the Allies.

BRAZIL AN ALLY.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 1.

The Senate has passed the Bill revoking neutrality.

PASSPORTS TO FRENCH SOCIALISTS RESTRICTED.

PARIS, June 1.

The galleries were crammed when M. Ribot entered the Chamber. Prior to the discussion on the interpellations regarding the granting of passports to Socialists to attend the Stockholm Conference, it was announced that passports would only be granted to Socialists going to Petrograd after the Stockholm Conference had been dissolved, thereby avoiding the French delegates coming into contact with enemy agents.

The House, including some Socialists, cheered the declaration that peace could only be a French peace, embodying the aspirations of the whole country, and that no one party could decide peace as this was the function of the Government and Parliament.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 1.

Sir Ernest Shackleton has arrived in London. He was received in audience by the King and handed back to His Majesty the Union Jack presented him by the King on the eve of the explorer's departure.

LORD DEVONPORT.

LONDON, June 2.

It is officially announced that Lord Devonport has resigned owing to ill-health.

A NEW ORDER.

LONDON, June 1.

It is officially announced that the first Gazette of the new Order of the British Empire has been unavoidably postponed for a few days.

INTIMATIONS

KING

3-Cylinder Automobiles

THE most economical cars for their power built in America, yet offering the utmost in luxury and riding comfort. The King was the first moderate-priced "8" on the market and is now operating in greater numbers the world over than any other 3-cylinder car except one. The powerful Model EE Chassis for which there are four handsome body styles—has a Powerful V-Type engine and a wheel base of 120". Each body style provides generous storage space and all King cars are delivered completely equipped in every detail.

For prices, catalogues, etc., apply to the EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVES IN CHINA:
ARKELL and DOUGLAS, Inc. Shanghai, Export Department, China.
KING MOTOR CAR CO., 50, Union Square, New York, U.S.A.



THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., Fruit Salt Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the signature in White

Lea & Perrins

on the Red label, and see also that the name LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI YON PAN, a Chinese graduate of the University of London, has been teaching in the Chinese language in the Chinese Consulate in London for ten years. He has a good method of teaching Chinese to Europeans and Americans. He is now in possession of a first class certificate in Chinese language from the Chinese Consulate in London. He has also a good knowledge of English and French. Those who desire to learn the Chinese language are requested to write to: "China Mail," Office of Advertisements, 11, Wellington Street, First Floor.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10



WATSON'S

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

TOYO-KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship "NIPPON MARU."

The above named Steamship having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for intertransit, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, 5th June at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY, 9th June, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godown, where they will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 14th June, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognized if filed after the 23rd June, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, June 4, 1917.

1868

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE NEDERLAND "AND" ROTTERDAM "LOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

THE Steamship "REMBRANDT" having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon, the 10th June, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 14th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 10th June, 1917, at 10 A.M. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LUN.

Agents, Hongkong, June 4, 1917.

1868

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship, "MISHIMA MARU," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 11th June, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives, at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Agents,

Hongkong, June 4, 1917.

1870

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.
8.07 p.m.—Full Moon.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, June 6.—2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Pictures etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

3 p.m.—Auction of Encyclopaedia Britannica at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, June 7.—2.30 p.m.—Auction of Sheets, Towels, Bedding, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Ladies' Silk Hosiery at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

FRIDAY, June 8.—10.20 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials, Blouses, Perfumery etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

who reflects for a moment on the duty he owes to his friends and what history would have to say if his obligations were flagrantly dishonoured. It is scarcely to be anticipated that the projected World Congress of Socialists at Stockholm will materially influence the situation, because the Delegates will not represent their Governments, and it is highly improbable that they will be unanimously agreed upon any practicable means of ending the war that will receive the endorsement of the general body of people in the nations they represent. The first move towards peace must be a clear announcement by the enemy Powers of the conditions which will be acceptable to them. It that statement were forthcoming at the present time we venture to think it would put an end for ever to all talk in any of the allied countries of peace without victory. The Kaiser's latest utterances are a sufficient indication that he is not yet reconciled to a peace which will not leave Germany in the proud position of a conqueror—of sorts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Lord Kitchener, drowned in the sinking of H.M.S. "Hampshire" off the north coast of Scotland, while proceeding on a visit to Russia.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. H. H. Fox has taken charge of the Shanghai office of the British Commercial Attache in Peking under the officers of the British Charge d'Affaires.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Pike are on their way from Penang to New Zealand and Australia. According to the Straits Echo, Mr. Pike is retiring owing to ill health after a long and useful career as a member of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank staff in the East.

Mr. Alfred Thomas Manger, J. P., who died on Jan. 24, aged 68, of Stock Hill, Gillingham, and the Conservative, Thatched House, and Royal Dorset Yacht Clubs, left estate to the value of £24,523, and net personalty of £25,915. Mr. Manger was formerly of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik and Co., Hongkong.

A farewell dinner was given on Saturday night at the Hongkong Hotel by local journalists to one of their number, Mr. S. H. Wright, Assistant Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, who has been granted a commission in the army and is shortly leaving for home. Mr. T. Petrie, of the *N. C. Morning Post* took the head of the table, while Mr. H. A. Cartwright of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, occupied the vice chair. In the course of the evening Mr. Hicks, Editor of the *H. K. Telegraph*, presented Mr. Wright with a case of pipes from the staff of the paper he is shortly leaving. A very pleasant evening was spent, greatly assisted by Mr. Geo. Grimble who officiated at the piano.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR MR. ELLIS KADOORIE.

His Excellency the Governor has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"It gives me much pleasure to inform you that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the Order of Knight Bachelor for Mr. Ellis Kadoorie."—LOND.

Hongkong owes a great deal to the munificence of Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, especially in the support of education in the Colony. In this connection his name has long been identified with the Ellis Kadoorie School, which was transferred to the Government some three years ago. Mr. Ellis Kadoorie also gave to the Colony the School for Indians erected at So Kan Po at a cost of \$35,000 and opened last year. The Helena May Institute for Women also owes its existence very largely to the munificence of Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, who gave in all no less than \$89,000 towards the cost. Another still more recent public gift was one of \$85,000 towards a Y.M.C.A. building. Mr. Kadoorie's interest in the welfare of the Colony has been manifested in many other ways, and he enjoys the high respect and esteem of a very wide circle of friends of all nationalities in the Colony who will be pleased to learn of the distinction which has been conferred upon him by H.M. the King.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ASSAULTING A CONSTABLE.

A Chinese hawk was brought before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning on the charges of hawking in Jubilee street without a license and assaulting the loking who attempted to arrest him for the first offence.

The defendant, who pleaded guilty to the first charge and not guilty to the second charge, stated that he did not assault the loking, but the loking had assaulted him.

After evidence was heard, however, His Worship fined the defendant two dollars, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour, on the first charge, and on the second charge imposed a fine of ten dollars, or in default of payment, sentenced the defendant to one month's hard labour.

THEFT OF BURNERS FROM STREET LAMPS.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning, two Chinese gas fitters were charged with stealing gas burners from street lamps.

Both defendants pleaded not guilty to the charge, the second defendant being represented by Mr. Leo D'Almeida.

His Worship formally adjourned the case until Wednesday, fixing the defendants' bail at \$500 each.

LARCENY BY AN OLD EMPLOYEE.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese coolie, who for the past ten years has been an employee of the Hongkong and Kowloon Godown Company, was charged with the theft of three pounds of tea and a quantity of lead foil from the Kowloon Godown. The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, explaining to the magistrate that he had taken the tea and lead foil only because he thought they had been thrown away.

Mr. R. Packham, Superintendent of the Kowloon Godowns, asked Mr. Wood for leniency for the reason that the defendant's past record had been very good, and because he (the defendant) was the father of several children.

His Worship bound the defendant over on a personal bond of one hundred dollars, to be of good behaviour for six months and cautioned him against a repetition of the offence.

STABBED WITH A KNIFE.

Two Chinese employees of the General Post Office were before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning, one appearing as complainant against the other, whom he charged with assault.

It was stated that following an altercation between the two men, the defendant stabbed the complainant in the leg with a small knife.

After evidence was heard, His Worship bound over both defendant and complainant on personal bonds of \$50 each, to keep the peace for six months.

AN ANCIENT RICKSHAW PULLER.

A venerable-looking Chinese, who gave his age as 75, appeared before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning to answer the charge of pulling a rickshaw without a license.

Whilst the aged defendant admitted having committed the offence, he asked to be excused on the ground that he was obviously too old to pull a rickshaw. On the particular occasion mentioned in the charge, he was offered three cents cash for his services and could not resist such a tempting proposal.

His Worship imposed a fine of three dollars.

VICTORY OVER DISEASE.

The most satisfactory development of the war has been the triumph of medical science in combatting disease among the armies. In the thirty years war 200,000 were killed, but 2,000,000 died of disease. In the present war the proportions might be reversed and still leave a margin of advantage to the doctors.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic or cholera. The stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG WOMEN'S WAR WORK.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

During the past fortnight four cases have been sent to Mesopotamia, via Bombay, containing:—100 prs. pyjamas, 32 dressing gowns, 46 shirts, 16 surgical shirts, 66 vests, 158 bed-jackets, 4 reversible bed-jackets, 30 shrouds, 8 prs. slippers, 1 pr. invalids' boots, 1 pr. trench boots, 174 milk covers, 4 floor scrubbers, 68 small flops, 23 prs. operation stockings and 5 caps.

In a case sent by the Sub-Committee of the War Charities Committee, to 26th Stationary Hospital, Jhelmedieh, Sinai Peninsula, the City Hall Work Party packed:—52 handkerchiefs, 19 cotton day shirts, 9 cotton night shirts, 8 small pillows, 24 pillow cases, 4 dressing gowns, 18 face towels, woolen slippers, and 7 eye bandages.

Sixty vests and 60 prs. socks were given to men leaving Hongkong. The cases for Mesopotamia were sent on a suggestion from Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in London, to avoid the risk of loss by sub-tharining.

A great debt of gratitude is owed by the Work Party to Messrs. Sheehan, Tomes & Co., for their kindness in collecting the cases from the City Hall, and shipping them wherever desired. This generous help expedites matters very considerably and is deeply appreciated.

May we remind those who are going away, that we have two women working at the City Hall, who are keeping themselves and their children on what they earn there—and that any donations go towards garments being made by them for the soldiers? A tailor is also employed, but as much work as possible is given to deserving and competent women. We are always glad to be told of such and to give them work as far as our funds allow. \$5.00 will make 14 shirts or night shirts, 25 vests, 11 dressing gowns and so on. Will you not send that amount to be spent in your names during your absence?

The weather is getting hot now, and the flannel and wool are not so pleasant to work as they were in the cold months; but we recall the answer of one of the members of the Kowloon Dock branch, when asked last year if she were going to continue work through the Summer. "And will the men be stopping fighting, because it's hot, do you think?" This is the proper spirit, and if we women all realize that the men must work through discomforts such as we never know, our hot weather boxes will be as many and as well filled as our winter ones.

One of our workers, during the past six months, has made 224 garments—but this is a standard only to be attained by few, and we are grateful to those who steadily bring in their one shirt, or pair of socks, each week.

Our request this week is again on behalf of slippers—we would like stout card-board, old card-board boxes, or large book-covers. It is used for the inside stiffening of the slippers.

We would like to call attention to a sketch of Magazine Cup, by Mrs. Macpherson, which is being raffled for the Aeroplane Fund. The tickets are 50 cents each, and this picture is on view on Tuesday mornings at the City Hall.

Extracts from Private Letters:—From the Trenches.

"My very best thanks for the very acceptable parcel of Xmas fare, which reached me in splendid order. Please tell the kind lady who knitted the socks, that they have created an absolute record already for durability. Usually socks are through in about a fortnight, but this pair is still going strong, and looks like lasting the war."

From Gunner N.—B.E.F., France.
"The gifts from Hongkong arrived safe in England last week. I expect they shall get them next week."
(This refers to two cases of garments sent last Autumn, by the Work Parties, as a Xmas present to the men of the R.A. from Hongkong.)

London, April 7th, 1917.
"I went over Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in St. James' Palace, on Tuesday. Lady Lawley showed me all the working of the guild, and incidentally said they were in terrible need of socks, so I promised her some of yours."
(Signed) ETHEL M. STABB,
City Hall Work Party.

June 2nd, 1917.

UNION CHURCH WORKING PARTY.

The Ladies' Working Party of Union Church has this month sent one case to Miss Miller for use in France containing:—658 rolled bandages, 18 eye bandages, 6 surgical caps, 10 pyjamas suits, 44 shirts, 15 pairs of surgical stockings, 44 handkerchiefs, 8 body belts, and 12 vests.

One case to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild containing:—10 pyjamas suits, 6 vests, 98 shirts, 43 many-tail bandages, 18 flannel many-tail bandages, 53 milk covers, 17 surgical caps, 98 handkerchiefs, 9 shrouds, 16 floor scrubbers, 10 pairs of surgical stockings, and 1 box of gloves.

The following articles have been given locally:—66 parcels each containing: 1 shirt, 1 pair of socks, 1 towel, 1 handkerchief, 2 tins of cigarettes, 1 tooth brush, 1 tin of tooth powder, 1 cake of soap. Also 30 vests, 23 shirts, 33 pairs of socks, 3 handkerchiefs, several boxes of gloves and a large number of books.

The following letters have been received:—

Wellington Barracks,

Hongkong, 29/3/17.

Dear Mrs. Hickling.—On behalf of the N.C.O.'s and men of the Draft of Royal Engineers I have to thank you most sincerely for your kindly thought and that of the other ladies, and for the hard work and trouble entailed in providing the magnificent parcels containing such useful articles which reached me for distribution a few days ago, as well as for the games, etc., which will no doubt assist the men in glossing over a monotonous as well as anxious voyage. Again thanking you, I am dear Madam, Yours truly,

(Signed) MORRIS W. BECK,

Capt. R.E.

10th Enniscorthy Battery,

F.O.F.,

15th March, 1917.

DEAR FRIENDS.—It has been my good fortune to receive and make the use that you desired of the abundance of comforts made and sent by you to my brother who is no longer on active service. The parcels spent a long time on the journey, but arrived in the best of condition and in good time to be of the greatest benefit to many of our sick and wounded lads in the last bitter blast of winter, so that I can assure you that your wishes and hopes were met.

My duties lie in a large area in Belgium between the front line and the foremost hospitals or Casualty Clearing Stations. I lost no time in sending your whole collection to the Hospital with which I am most closely associated.

I only wish some of us could give you a real idea of the joy with which many of these tired and broken lads welcomed the comfort and freshness of these far-travelled gifts of love.

One lad was too far gone to have use for anything but a handkerchief. He had been in the "Straits" and he declared it smelt of the East and then he fell asleep. In the middle of the night a horseman arrived after a long ride hoping to be in time to see his friend. There was life but no consciousness and soon there was another tired face covered by the khaki handkerchief in place of which some women would have given the world to lay her best. To me one of the saddest things in this cruel war is that these poor lads take so long to die. But the kind thoughts and goodwill of friends, even unknown, and the gifts of loving hearts and hands make flowers to bloom and music to echo for many a one in this dreary land. God bless and reward you all. Faithfully yours,

(Signed) T. L. BEVZUIDE, C.F.

R. G. Artillery Reconnaissance Office,

The Castle, Dover.

20th March, 1917.

DEAR MRS. HICKLING.—With reference to your letter of 23rd January last I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the garments forwarded by your association for distribution amongst the N.C.O.'s and men of the R.G.A. who arrived in England from Hongkong in November, last and to inform you 135 of these men joined 282 Siege Battery R.G.A., which is shortly proceeding overseas, and that the garments allotted to them have been forwarded to the Officer Commanding the Battery to-day.

The remainder are serving in Batteries at Home and in France and are being despatched to them immediately.

On behalf of the N.C.O.'s and men in question I would request that you will kindly express to the Ladies of your Working Party their appreciation and gratitude for their kindness in making and sending the useful comforts which are gladly welcomed.—I am, Madam, Yours faithfully,

(Signed) H. TREMAYNE,

Lt. Colonel,

Office, R.G.A. Barracks.

THE FOURTH REVOLUTION.

INDEPENDENT PROVINCES. ESTABLISH A MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

SHANGHAI, June 4.

The independent provinces have established a Military Government at Tientsin and have elected Chui Shui Cheong Generalissimo, Wong Shi Chai, Premier; Tso Yu Tung, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Tong Fa Lung, Minister of the Interior; Fung Kwok Chang, Minister of Communications.

Members of both Houses of Parliament are tendering their resignations.

Certain parties are advocating that Li Xuan Heng should not be removed from the Presidency, fearing that his removal would give the South the chance to elect Fung Kwok Chang as President.

General Chang Hsun (the rebel leader) has appointed Lau Man Kwei (the Salt Commissioner for the two Hwais) a Commissioner with full power to arrange peace between the Government and the independent provinces.

General Nei Sze Chung's soldiers at Pongfu, are proving a great annoyance to the people, many of whom are fleeing to Nanking.

The report that General Chang Hsun has arrived at Tientsin is untrue. His intention to visit Peking has probably been changed.

Lui Chan Chun has telegraphed to the provinces blaming the Presidential Palace officials and Parliament for being in league concerning the making of the Constitution and the formulation of the diplomatic policy, and he urges the provinces to despatch troops with the object of "making improvement" and maintaining the Republican Government.

Also for the purpose of making a "great fundamental law," a Provisional Government and Assembly will be established by mutual consent of all the provinces.

General Nei Sze Chung's vanguard of 2,000 troops arrived at Tientsin last night and will advance on Fengtai.

Two Kwan's troops have arrived at Leung Cheung. Honan soldiers are putting up guns at the Huangho bridge.

The President's Secretaries all resigned yesterday.

WAR BOOKS.

Our London Correspondent writes:—There is no need to exclaim like Job "Oh that mine adversary would write a book." Friends and enemies alike since the war began have been turning out books and pamphlets with increasing speed, until to-day there is a special War Book Club here in London and the Librarian the other day told me he could name 20,000 important works already connected with the conflict. I have seen five volumes of his catalogue, covering science, sermons, poetry, records from the front, fiction, military, naval and aeronautical handbooks, peace and other pamphlets, records of atrocities and German counterblasts, prophecies, biographies and a host of other material. He started the collection as a sort of hobby and was rather proud of himself when the first catalogue of 500 works came out, but now the output of the world's printing presses is rather like an avalanche and he is somewhat agitated at his accumulation.

Thirty of the best of the trench journals produced by the troops for the relief of their leisure moments are on file, and they are the freshest and most human productions of all. I picked up a copy of the "Lead-Swinger," the bivariate journal of the West Riding Field Ambulance, and I came upon this item on the page that met my eye.

"Extract from an article in a home paper.—Will cooks win the war? Our Tommies are fed like fighting cocks." Note by Ed. of L.S.—This is no doubt why so many men exclaim "I'm fed up!"

The most damning array is the list of "authentic" accounts of German, Austrian and Turkish atrocities, supported by reproductions of photographs so horrible in their indictment that future generations will by no chance fail to remember the stain of savagery on the German shield.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

NEWS FROM GREECE.

ARMY OFFICERS PUNISHED.

ATHENS, June 4.
The Minister of War has sentenced to two months' detention three superior officers responsible for the concealment of arms, which should have been removed from Salonica in accordance with the Entente's demands.
Other superior officers have been placed on the retired list.

THE COSSACKS LOYAL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, June 3.
A General Council of the Cossack forces is sending an address to the Government assuring it that the Cossacks will assist in any offensive to their utmost, in the conviction that peace is only procurable by the force of arms.
The address adds that the Cossacks do not know what desertion is, and that they never fraternize with the enemy. They regret that they are distributed on the whole front instead of grouped together so as to be able to strike a powerful blow at a given point.

PRISONERS NEAR THE FIRING LINE.

A BRITISH ARRANGEMENT WITH GERMANY.

LONDON, June 4.
The Press Bureau announces that arrangements have been concluded with the German Government for the withdrawal of all British prisoners of war thirty kilometres from the firing line on the eastern and western fronts.
Two thousand British prisoners have already been withdrawn, Germany being asked to announce when the withdrawal is complete.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

AN EXTREMELY "COURTEOUS" NOTE FROM GERMANY.

MADRID, June 4.
It is understood that Germany's reply regarding the sinking of the *Patricio* is extremely courteous. It offers to compensate the family of the engineer killed, discards any intention of damaging Spain or of insulting her flag, and adds that "if this explanation is deemed insufficient, on the first possible occasion that offers German warships will pass a Spanish ship flying the Spanish flag, each firing a salute of 21 guns."

ENEMY SUBMARINES SUNK.

ROME, June 3.
A large enemy submarine was torpedoed and sunk off Cattaro on May 26 by a French submarine. It is uncertain whether this is the same affair as was referred to in a cable dated May 30 but it is noteworthy that French newspapers recently also gave some details of a fight in a locality that was not revealed, between a British and German submarine, in which the former rammed the latter.

RUSSIANS REPEL KURDS.

TURKISH HEIGHTS CAPTURED.
LONDON, June 3.
A Russian official message transmitted by wireless reports—
We have repelled 500 Kurds who attacked us south east of Erzingan.
We occupied after a battle, three Turkish heights in the region of Sakiz. The Turkish attacks in the rear of our army continue.

RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET ACTIVE.

SUCCESSFUL WORK ON ANATOLIAN COAST.
LONDON, June 3.
A Russian official message states that the Black Sea Fleet, cruising off the Anatolian coast on May 29th, destroyed munition depots, barracks, and other establishments at Shekiringi, Samsun, Orenik and Orzhik.
They also destroyed 147 sailing ships laden with supplies and brought two schooners to Trebizond.

GERMANY SEEKING A SUBMARINE BASE OFF VENEZUELA.
WASHINGTON, June 4.
The State Department has learned that Germany was attempting to get control of the island of Santa Margarita, off Venezuela, as a submarine base, and communicated the intelligence to the President of Venezuela.

THE PROJECTED SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

STOCKHOLM, June 4.
M. Brautling and M. Suysman, who are generally respected as leaders of the Swedish and Dutch Socialists, have now taken a fresh step towards assembling a general Socialist Conference representing all countries. They have telegraphed to the Council of Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates at Petrograd asking them to send Delegates as quickly as possible, so as to be able to confer with them and the French and British delegates as they pass through between June 10th and June 15th. They will then fix the date for a conference.

AN OPEN-AIR INVESTITURE IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, June 2.
London, yesterday, witnessed the first open-air investiture since the Crimean war, when the King, in Hyde Park, decorated 351 officers and men for war services, including eleven Victoria Crosses conferred on the Commanders and men of H.M.S. *Broke* and H.M.S. *Scylla*.
The weather was very fine and the Royal Pavilion was flanked with rows of chairs for the recipients who sat together with representatives of the Dominions, the Allies and other distinguished personages. Thousands of people witnessed the impressive ceremony.

BATTLE OF JUTLAND ANNIVERSARY.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

LONDON, June 3.
The commodious London Opera House was overcrowded at a thanksgiving service held to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Jutland.
Vice-Admiral Sims of the United States Navy was the principal speaker. He paid a glowing tribute to the British seamen who had consecrated the waters of the North Sea with their blood. Rounds of cheering greeted the statement that the American forces are already on active service in British waters and are fighting alongside the British with the most complete co-operation.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

CRONSTADT REFUSES TO RECOGNISE THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, June 2.
The Committee at Cronstadt of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has assumed the administration of Cronstadt, declaring that it will not recognise the Provisional Government and will remove all the Government representatives.

This fateful decision later was adopted by 210 votes to 4.
The Committee announces that the relations of Cronstadt with Petrograd and the rest of Russia shall henceforth be carried on through the intermediary of the Petrograd Committee.

The Minister of Justice, on behalf of the Government, communicated with the Cronstadt Committee through the Petrograd Committee, asking it to revoke the decision to enter into correspondence.

There has been an incident at Sebastopol, where the Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates arrested the Commandant of the Fortress, despite the protest of Admiral Kolchak, commanding the Black Sea Fleet. The Commandant was subsequently released, but was replaced, while Admiral Kolchak was allowed to retain his command.

Strikes are threatened at over a hundred factories in Petrograd. These are mostly engaged in war work. The strikers demand a six hours day, a minimum wage, and the women 150 roubles per month.

The Cronstadt affair is apparently partially due to the local Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates ignorance of the relations between the Government at Petrograd and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. The President of the latter is going to Cronstadt to investigate.

FRENCH MINISTER IN RUMANIA.

JASSY, June 2.
M. Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, has arrived from Russia. The distinguished visitor received a most enthusiastic reception.

NEW MINISTRY IN AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.
A despatch from Vienna states that Herr Bobrzyński, the Minister for Galicia, has resigned, and that Dr. von Seidler has been appointed Minister of Agriculture.
The Emperor announces the creation of a new Ministry of Public Health and Social Service.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE AND BRITISH SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, June 1.
An authoritative statement regarding the attitude of the Labour Executive towards the Stockholm Conference states that the party has not reversed its decision not to enter the International Conference, as proposed by the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee, but is willing to state its war aims to Herr Brautling and the other Socialists at Stockholm, when the British Labour Delegation is passing through Stockholm towards Petrograd. The Executive resents the insinuation that anything its representatives may say or do at Stockholm will compromise the British cause as it has never swerved from its determination to prosecute the war to victory. The Executive considers that the air will be cleared by the presentation of the views of the vast majority of the British workers.

In view of the visit to Stockholm of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and other extremists, and the Fabian, Julius West, the *Times* sums up the newspaper comment on the grant of the British permits by saying that the proposal of a Conference at Stockholm or elsewhere can be viewed without apprehension so long as it is really representative, because it is convinced that the nation is determined to resist all attempts to manoeuvre it into an inconclusive peace.

THE KAISER'S "CONFIDENCE."

OR DISGUISED FEAR?

AMSTERDAM, June 2.
The Kaiser has telegraphed to the Crown Prince begging the latter to thank his armies for "shattering the great French attempts to break through in the Aisne and Champagne."
The Kaiser adds that the Fatherland is confident that the new fighting will bring new victories.
The Kaiser has also telegraphed the Crown Prince of Bavaria: "On the battlefields of Arras the troops from everywhere in Germany under your command in the fierce battles during the last two months have brought England's warlike intentions to nought."
The Kaiser concludes by expressing his confidence that they will be victorious also in the future fighting.

BRITISH AND FRENCH CAPTURES.

52,000 PRISONERS IN SIX WEEKS.

LONDON, June 2.
A French communiqué states: "There was lively artillery firing at Laflaux, Hurbise, and Croonne."
Since April 19 the Franco-British forces have captured over 52,000 Germans, including 1,000 officers, and an enormous quantity of material, which includes 448 heavy and field guns, 1,000 machine-guns and numerous trench guns.

RENEWED BRITISH ACTIVITY.

PARIS, June 2.
It is semi-officially announced that there is a persistent artillery duel in progress on the British front.
There have been frequent successful British *coup-de-main* as a prelude to the resumption of the battle.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, June 2.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "The enemy's artillery was active last night against our positions in the neighbourhood of Culcote and Vimy village."
There is nothing of interest to report.

A later communiqué states: "We repulsed an enemy party last night southward of Oppy."
There was reciprocal artillery firing throughout the day at different points of the front.

Our aeroplanes accomplished much valuable work yesterday. One German machine was brought down and six others were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

AEROPLANES ATTACK GERMAN BASES.

LONDON, June 2.
The Admiralty announce that an aeroplane attack on the enemy aerodrome at St. Denis-Western was made yesterday morning.
Naval aeroplanes and seaplanes attacked the German bases last night at Zebrugge, Ostend and Bruges, upon which they dropped several tons of explosives.

FURTHER ADVANCE BY ITALIANS.

LONDON, June 2.
An Italian official communiqué states: "Artillery firing has been heavier to the northward and eastward of Gorizia, in the northern sector of the Carso, and at Dossola."
We repulsed an attack at night-time on Thursday on Hill 622 and on Vodice.

Two enemy attacks southward of Gragnana and northward of Tivoli were unsuccessful.
We made a surprise attack the same night southward of Castagnavizza and advanced our line 400 metres on a two kilometre front.

Our aeroplanes bombed the military works, aviation camps, dumps and railway junctions from Duino to Opicina, north-eastward of Trieste. All our machines returned safely.

(Continued on page 3.)

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It is always depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

TONNAGE AND LANCASHIRE TRADE.

DIVERSION OF SHIPPING FROM THE EXPORT ROUTES.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION IN THE COMMONS.

On a motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons recently, the position of the cotton trade was raised.
Mr. B. D. Holt (Lancashire) called attention to a reply recently given by Sir L. Chiozza Money, representing the Shipping Controller, in a question by Sir William Hyles, in which recognition was given to the holding up of Manchester piece goods for exportation to Bombay and Burmah by the difficulties connected with the supply of adequate shipping tonnage. These difficulties, Mr. Holt said, were not confined to India, but applied equally to China and Australia. Ships engaged in these trades had by order of the Government been largely taken out of them, and placed on the North Atlantic trade. It made no financial difference to the shipowners, and he was making no complaint, although the ships were being put to work for which they were unsuitable.

The seriousness of the matter lay in its effect upon the export trade, especially of Manchester piece goods. It was common knowledge that the best markets for these goods lay in India and China, principally the former. Manchester had lost the Levant at present. If export to those distant fields were to be prohibited by the Government a great blow would be struck at the export trade of the country. It had always been recognised as of very great importance that the export trade should be maintained, not only to help to buy food and munitions, but also to maintain the foreign exchange.

THE POSSIBLE LOSS OF TRADE.

But it would also have a most serious effect upon the whole of the industry at home. He had read in the *Manchester Guardian* that Lancashire bankers were greatly concerned as to the effect upon their position, because it was well-known that they made advances upon these goods at almost every stage of their existence, and a stoppage of the flow of export would be a serious matter for them. It was true that other trades had had their exports stopped, but while their manufacturers could be sold for domestic use, only to a very moderate extent could the export market be replaced by home consumption in the case of these goods. Again, the business of the Lancashire manufacturers would almost certainly be taken by the Japanese or by native Indians, who were always hot competitors, and they could not disregard the possibility that after the war the trade would not be recovered. It was quite plain that no Government would ever seriously curtail the export trade unless they had found themselves in a very difficult position.

It was, of course, absolutely necessary that we must have food and munitions, but if that could only be done by stopping exports it was a very sinister evidence of the position of the country.

The difficulty had arisen partly owing to the great size of our army—which many prophesied would be the result—and partly because of moving our army on distant expeditions. He asked from the Government a clear and open statement on the position—to put their cards, so to speak, before the public.

IN TOTAL PROHIBITION INTENDED.

Were the Government contemplating a total prohibition of the export trade in cotton goods? Because if they were it was plain that people ought to know it, and steps should be taken at once to prevent the importation of the raw materials necessary for manufacture. Nothing could be worse for us than to have the export of this class of merchandise prohibited, not in terms but nevertheless in fact, by action, while all the time there was a steady stream of raw material for those goods coming into the country. That could only lead to congestion and financial embarrassment.

He wished to urge upon the Shipping Controller that however attenuated might be the stream of the export trade, he should take steps to make it a regular stream. It was not desirable to have a large accumulation of goods kept waiting in our ports or warehouses possibly weeks, and then to have them released in a flood.

What was needed was an arrangement by which there should be a fairly even flow in the volume of exports, because without it there would be congestion in every port and dislocation of labour, and nobody would be in a position to make systematic plans. It was necessary that the Government should put everybody connected with these trades in a position to work whatever business was left to them in a reasonable, intelligent, and economic manner. Ships which undertook these long voyages usually brought back to this country commodities of great value. If it was not known in advance what would be the volume of shipping allowed to leave this country for distant places, week by week or month by month, no one could make any reasonable plan as to which of the commodities valuable for national purposes would be brought home.

COMPETITION FROM JAPAN.

Mr. S. Samuel (Lancashire) agreed with the views of Mr. Holt. The congestion in the cotton trade and the want of tonnage were serious matters. As a result of the handicap to Manchester from these causes and the preferential arrangements that had been made trade in cotton goods of Manchester which went to India and China would be taken up very considerably by the Japanese. This was occurring already. The British Government were going to leave the Japanese to capture the China trade and the Indian trade, and were also doing their best to help the Japanese to enter into a new trade—the Persian trade. He attributed the difficulty in large measure to want of confidential knowledge on the part of the Government authorities.

The Japanese were very keen, and, though they were our allies, they were not going to give up business for the benefit of this country. For one thing, if we hindered them in bringing goods home during the war, they would the more assiduously introduce them into neutral countries with the result that they would get hold of the trade and keep it afterwards. He suggested that no Government did less to encourage and back up its own merchants and traders than did the British Government. We used to have a splendid trade in the Persian Gulf, but our Government did nothing to support and sustain it, while the German Government stepped in and ran a line of steamships to secure trade that was ours.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY'S REPLY.

Sir L. Chiozza Money (Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping) said he welcomed the opportunity of dealing with this subject. The conditions of war had increasingly during the past two years and a half changed the normal character of our external trade. It had profoundly modified its direction, and the present Government, like its predecessor, had been compelled to proceed from step to step in the endeavour to make the shipping of this country of the greatest possible value in view of the rapidly changing conditions. This was a task the seriousness of which it was impossible to exaggerate. For a considerable period those in charge of this matter found it sufficient to requisition a gradually increasing number of those rounding vessels which were known as tramp.

That obviously offered the most convenient field of operations in the attempts that were made to readjust tonnage to the conditions of which he had spoken. But lately the tonnage position had grown more and more serious. It had become necessary to proceed to far more drastic steps, and, as he indicated in the speech which he made in the House a few weeks ago, they had had to take into consideration the question of the readjustment of the established lines of communication which had been set up by the enterprise and skill of British shippers during a period of many years. The area of requisition had been very extensive, and since the Shipping Controller took up his great task there were, he supposed, over 1,000 more vessels which had either been brought under actual requisition or were now under notice of requisition. Included in this great number of vessels there were over 800 cargo liners trading in well-established lines of communication throughout the world.

IMPORTS THE FIRST CONSIDERATION.

In dealing with this subject the imports had to be the first consideration—imports for the purposes of the war and for the civilian population. Then it had to be taken into account that a vessel which traded to far markets occupied upon its voyage a much longer time, and therefore in a given time could bring into this country a smaller proportion of imports than one trading to a near market. What, therefore, they were doing was to a certain extent to comb out from certain distant trades a proportion of vessels and bring them into near trades. If, for the sake of illustration, he represented by the figure 1 a vessel trading to Australasia or the Far East, that vessel counted as two for the purposes of imports if it traded across the North Atlantic to Canada or the United States; it counted as 4 or more. Taking the whole of our ships, and supposing for a moment that we diverted them from the far trades to near trades in order to get by means of these ships the largest quantity of imports into the United Kingdom, then theoretically every third of our ships became four. That was a theoretical statement, though obviously it might not be realised in practice.

Therefore in a position in which our tonnage had diminished and was diminishing, and every week found us with fewer ships than we had in the week before, it was our obvious duty to follow the course which he had outlined, and to have regard first to our imports. Admittedly we must note the effect on the shipping lines, which, as he had said, made the more distant voyages, was no doubt mischievous. There was also a diminution of the trade of the distant colonies. The same applied to Ceylon and our Indian possessions. And if we limited in the way described the importations from far markets it followed not necessarily but usually that we restricted our exports to those markets.

Mr. Holt remarked that at the moment our best markets for exports were at a far distance.
Sir L. Chiozza Money: Yes, that is a most important aspect of the subject. As in the case of the cotton trade, they are most valuable. As regards the general effect of our action, a mitigating factor is that our imports of course are still greater than our exports. But there is no denying that there is some truth in the case made by my hon. friend that we do get dislocations, and you do get losses falling upon trades which it is your desire and interest to cherish as far as you can. The particular case of cotton is one which it would ill become any Government department to neglect, and I think that we may say for the Minister of Shipping that we have not been unmindful of the needs of that great trade, and that we have not acted blindly in this matter. So far as the immediate congestion is concerned, as I informed the hon. member for Salford, we have been able to relieve it, but naturally Lancashire will be most interested in the answer to the question raised so far as it bears on the future. It is not possible to give a decisive reply to that question.

It is not possible in a time of war like this to measure the possibilities of the future, or even the near future, precisely. I can only say that we are endeavouring to do all that we can. There is certainly no contemplation of the total prohibition of cotton exportation. We are endeavouring to arrange a regular service of steamers, the capacity of which will be made known quite frankly to those interested in the trade, so that they can enter into commitments accordingly, and the answer to my hon. friend's other question will be that however attenuated the stream of this trade may be—we shall see that even if attenuated it will be regular—the answer will be most decidedly in the affirmative. It is impossible to prophesy. It is impossible to say what the near future will bring forth in these matters. I can only say that an endeavour is being made to map out the trade of this country and provide that the tonnage that obtains, both as far as imports and exports, shall be based as far as possible upon a due consideration of the various needs. The trade can help us as it has done already by making known to us and keeping us constantly in touch with its particular needs and difficulties.

CALLICURA.

THE NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS.
WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply over the Corn until a thick pellicle or skin is formed; and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared; or the foot bathed with soda and water.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

Queen's Dispensary
(HARPER & CO'S)

TEL. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH TAILORS
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros

NO. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Corner Raffles)
ESTABLISHED 1860

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.

"An ounce of demonstration
is worth a pound of theory."

WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

"MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction.

WEAP! CLEAN! WATERPROOF!
"MALTHOID"
LIGHT! SAFE! SHOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

falling upon trades which it is your desire and interest to cherish as far as you can. The particular case of cotton is one which it would ill become any Government department to neglect, and I think that we may say for the Minister of Shipping that we have not been unmindful of the needs of that great trade, and that we have not acted blindly in this matter. So far as the immediate congestion is concerned, as I informed the hon. member for Salford, we have been able to relieve it, but naturally Lancashire will be most interested in the answer to the question raised so far as it bears on the future. It is not possible to give a decisive reply to that question.

could put back the hands of the clock and determine how that quantity should have been made up!

Now, we have imposed drastic restrictions. We shall endeavour to balance imports and exports to the best advantage of the country—co-ordinating the various requirements as we co-ordinate the activities of the different departments of the State. We hope to arrange an order of priority of all imports so that whatever cargoes are brought into this country may be the cargoes most useful to the country. Even with the best attempt that can be made to forecast the future and to provide against eventualities, it is not possible altogether to prevent the possibility of dislocation from time to time. But so far as the Ministry of Shipping is concerned, every endeavour will be made to make these dislocations as light as possible, and to give notice of any changes that have to be made. (Hear, hear.)

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ALL Bells issued to members of No. 2 Company on duty at the funeral of the Japanese Consul General are to be returned forthwith to this office.

POLICE SCHOOL, HONGKONG.
Tuesday, June 5th.—Ambulance Platoon. Also Recruits of all companies under C.S. Major.
Thursday, June 7th.—No. 1 Section and No. 2 Platoon.
Friday, June 8th.—No. 3 Company. Also Recruits of all Companies.

POLICE SCHOOL.
Tuesday, June 5th.—Class 13 (Inspector Gerrard).
Wednesday, June 6th.—Class 13 (Chief Inspector Kerr).
Thursday, June 7th.—Class 14 (Inspector Gerrard).
Friday, June 8th.—Class 12 (Inspector Grant).

SHOKUN CONCERT.
A complimentary Smoking Concert to Constable 638 S. H. Wright will be given at Headquarters Club at 8.45 p.m. on Wednesday, June 6th.
(Sgd.) F. C. JONES, D.S.P. (C.)

ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It is a very rare and valuable quality. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE.

The Governor of the Panama Canal has recently issued an Executive Order relating to the exclusion of Chinese from the Canal Zone. The order comes into operation on April 20. According to this no Chinese person shall be allowed to enter into or remain in the Canal Zone, except as provided in the order; and any Chinese person found in the Canal Zone in contravention of the provisions of this order shall be punished, Chinese persons arriving from foreign ports, who desire to enter the Canal Zone in transit to other countries, may be permitted to do so upon such conditions as the Governor of the Panama Canal may prescribe by general or special authorisation. Should the destination of such transients be a place in the Republic of Panama, they shall not be permitted to land in the Canal Zone unless the consent of the authorities of Panama is obtained for their entry into the Republic. No Chinese member of the crew of any vessel shall be paid off and discharged within a port of the Canal Zone without the consent of the Panama Canal authorities, unless it be shown by the ship's articles that said Chinese member of the crew signed said articles at a port in the Canal Zone; and seamen or other members of a ship's crew of the Chinese race, when discharged at any port in the Canal Zone under authority of the Governor, may land and remain temporarily therein until a re-shipment is obtained by them, provided a bond in the sum of \$500 in each case is executed by such Chinese persons. This order does not apply to diplomatic and consular agents of the Chinese Government who shall be entitled to be admitted into the Canal Zone upon proof of their official character; neither does it apply to Chinese persons lawfully residing in the Canal Zone at the time of the promulgation of the order.

TO LET

TO LET:

A RUSSIAN No. 110 The Peak, now done up.
Apply—
CHATER & MODY,
5 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, May 5, 1917. 177

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.
Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street. For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Dea Vaux Road.
Hongkong, March 19, 1917. 1577

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars, Apply to
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
48, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1578

TO LET.

WELL appointed and comfortable European Houses Nos. 17 and 19 KENNEDY ROAD. With electric lights already installed.
Apply—
YOUNG HEE,
10 Dea Vaux Road Central,
Tel. Nos. 506 and 501.
Hongkong, May 14, 1917. 1568

TO LET.

ONE Vacancy. Best location. "ROGATE & HARTING." Kowloon. Tel. 296 A.
Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1592

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED FLAT, in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
or THE KOWLOON DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, May 25, 1917. 1597

TO LET.

OFFICES at 5 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings, HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamen, Canton.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Kowloon Marine Lot 40 with wharf area 50,000 sq. ft. suitable for wharf or erection of godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

NOW SHOWING THE S. H. P. BROOKE MARINE MOTOR MADE IN ENGLAND

One of the most finished engineering accomplishments we have ever seen.
STARTS AND RUNS ON KEROSENE
ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
4, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Fund—£3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds—£17,532,860
Sinking Fund Account—£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch—£2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branch—£1,441,693
Revenue Marine Department—£37,329
Other Receipts—£3,539,228
The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location
ALL ELECTRIC TRAM PAM ENTRANCE,
A Electric Lift, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"VICTORIA," J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE "CHINA MAIL" NOTICE

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

LETTERS RELATING TO BUSINESS

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$38 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".
The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.
Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 30 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail"

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.
Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 3, 5, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.
Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 3, 5, and 7 should be sent as not later than 4 p.m.
New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
Telegraphic Address: "MAIL," Hongkong.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.
Telephone No. 22.
THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather	Rain
29.71	29.80	29.75	W.S.W.	2	0	0.00
29.71	29.80	29.75	W.S.W.	2	0	0.00
29.71	29.80	29.75	W.S.W.	2	0	0.00

HONGKONG REGISTER.

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29.71	29.80	29.75	W.S.W.	2	0	0.00

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents
Half hour	20 "
One hour	35 "
Three hours	80 "
Six hours	150 "
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	\$1.00

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Three hours	0.60 cents
Six hours	1.00 "
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00 "

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearer With 4 Bearer.

Quarter hour	\$0.15
Half hour	0.30
One hour	0.50
Two hours	0.80
Three hours	1.00
Six hours	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes	5 cents
Quarter hour	10 "
Half hour	15 "
One hour	25 "
Every subsequent hour	20 "

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents
Half hour	10 "
One hour	15 "
Every subsequent hour	10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire is charged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m. or be charged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 8 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I.—Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors Home	04 cents
From Sailors Home to Government Civil Hospital	04 "
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	04 "
From Clock Tower to Race Course	10 "
From Clock Tower to Bay View House	12 "
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House	08 "
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	06 "

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Quarter hour	10 cents
Half hour	20 "
One hour	35 "
Three hours	80 "
Six hours	150 "
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	\$1.00

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Quarter hour	10 cents
Half hour	20 "
One hour	35 "
Three hours	80 "
Six hours	150 "
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	\$1.00

IV.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	10 cents
Half hour	20 "
One hour	35 "
Three hours	80 "
Six hours	150 "
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	\$1.00

HEAD A SIGHT WITH ERUPTIONS

Child Would Scream and Tear It. All in a Scale. Soothed and Healed by Cuticura.

"My baby started with one little eruption on her scalp, and it became worse till it was about the size of a five shilling piece. It was all in a scale which became full of matter. She would scream and tear at it until we thought she would have fits, and we were up a fortnight with her. My husband saw a Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and sent for a free sample. We used only one tin of Cuticura Ointment and one bar of Soap, and her head is completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. O. Hall, 2, Manor Rd., Ashburton, Nt. Doncaster, Eng., July 24, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 2-p. Skin Book. (Soap, Cuticura and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card for sample: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Chancery Lane, London. Sold everywhere.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Fai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shahakok, Shanghai and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—

Canton, Samsui and Wanchow

7.30 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
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